

## Conservation Practice Standard Overview

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### Clearing and Snagging (326)

Clearing and snagging is removing vegetation along streambanks, logs, boulders, drifts, and other obstructions from natural or improved channels and streams.

#### Practice Information

The flow area of a channel may become clogged by various kinds of obstructions resulting in a reduced stream flow. If removal of obstructions is required, clearing and snagging is a conservation practice used for that purpose.

Special attention is given to restoring, maintaining, or improving the natural resources associated with the channel. If it is determined, after careful study, that the work is likely to result in channel erosion, impairment to fish and wildlife, or other adverse impacts, then the clearing and snagging will either not be done or practices to minimize such damages will be applied concurrently with the clearing and snagging. In addition to on-sight considerations, the downstream effects are also considered.

Proper planning will result in measures and construction methods that enhance fish and wildlife values, aesthetics, shade trees, and other natural resources in the channel area.



Clearing and snagging will require maintenance over the expected life of the practice.

#### Common Associated Practices

Clearing and Snagging (326) is commonly applied with practices such as Critical Area Planting (342), Sediment Basin (350), Streambank and Shoreline Protection (580), Tree/Shrub Establishment (612), Forage and Biomass Planting (512), and Upland Wildlife Habitat Management (645).

For further information, contact your local NRCS field office.